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WIPER SYSTEM FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Prior Art

The invention is based on a wiper system for motor vehicles as generically defined by the preamble to claim 1.

5 A windshield wiper of a motor vehicle, during one wiping motion, sweeps over a wiping region on a vehicle window that is bounded by its two turning positions. If the windshield wiper is turned off, it moves into a parked position, which can be the same as one turning position. As
10 a rule, the parked position is located at the lowermost point to the engine hood, so that the windshield wiper rests in a so-called hood gap between the engine hood and the windshield. Not until wiping begins does it become visible and move from the parked position upward as far as the upper
15 turning position, from which it then returns to the lower turning position or to the parked position.

If this principle is employed in synchronized wiper systems, then while the driver's view is not hindered by the parked windshield wiper, nevertheless the relatively wide
20 hood gaps cause air turbulence, with an unfavorable aerodynamic effect and attendant noise. In contrary-motion wiper systems, moreover, because of their geometry and the swept field to be described, the two windshield wipers often cannot be interrelated extensively enough in one another in
25 the parked position, so that as a rule they protrude out of the hood gaps and are therefore visible to the driver. If the windshield wipers fail to reach the parked position where they are protected from the wind, the relative wind flows around them, causing increased wind noise.

Toward the passenger compartment, the windshield wiper is covered by a black coloring on the periphery of the windshield, so that from that position, it cannot be seen by the driver, which again improves the visual appearance.

5 According to the invention, the wiper blade in the parked position largely closes off the opening between the cover trim and the windshield, so that only in the region between the cover trim and the side of the wiper blade remote from the windshield does a narrow gap remain open. To close
10 this gap, one embodiment of the invention has an additional seal in this region; in the parked position of the windshield wiper, this seal is approximately flush with the cover trim. Such a tight unit between the windshield, windshield wiper and cover trim not only reduces the air resistance but also
15 affords protection from environmental factors; in particular, dirt particles are then deposited on the wiper strip to a far lesser extent.

 In a further embodiment of the invention, the seal can be embodied such that at the same time it can take on the
20 function of a spoiler.

 In parking the windshield wiper below the cover trim, it is advantageous if the windshield wiper is embodied as flat as possible. This is attained by means of a flat bar wiper blade, of the kind known for instance from German
25 Patent Disclosure DE 197 38 232 A1, and/or by means of a flat leaf spring wiper arm, which is equipped with a flat foldaway unit. Advantageously, these components at the same time also have a substantially lower weight than conventional U-profile wiper arms with a wiper blade and a conventional support
30 bracket system.

The motion of the windshield wiper during the wiping motion is controlled by a reversing motor. Accordingly, from the covered parked position, the windshield wiper moves downward as far as lower turning position and then moves
5 upward again. So that the windshield wiper will not constantly strike against the column of the vehicle body, for the wiping mode an upper turning position is provided, which is located a few degrees before the parked position. The reversing motor can advantageously move to a service
10 position, for instance for the sake of changing the wiper blades. This position is located in the middle region, between the turning positions of the windshield wiper.

Drawing

Further advantages will become apparent from the
15 ensuing description of the drawing. In the drawing, exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. The drawing, description and claims include numerous characteristics in combination. One skilled in the art will expediently consider the characteristics individually as well
20 and put them together to make useful further combinations.

Shown are:

Fig. 1, a vehicle window with contrary-motion windshield wipers of a wiper system of the invention;

Fig. 2, an enlarged sectional view taken along the line
25 II-II of Fig. 1;

Figs. 3-4, variants of Fig. 2.

Description of the Exemplary Embodiments

A wiper system 10 for motor vehicles has two windshield wipers 12 and 14, which sweep over a windshield 16 (Fig. 1). The windshield wipers 12 and 14 during the wiping mode move in contrary motion and are driven by a reversing motor, not shown here.

In the pivoting motion, the windshield wiper 12 sweeps over a swept field 18, and the windshield wiper 14 sweeps over a swept field 20 on the windshield 16, the contours of the fields being represented by the boundary lines 22 and 24. The following description pertains only to the windshield wiper 12. However, it is correspondingly valid for the windshield wiper 14 as well.

A lower turning position 28, in which the windshield wiper 12 is located, defines the swept field 18. From this position, the windshield wiper 12 moves upward to an upper turning position 32, which forms an upper boundary of the swept field 18 during the pivoting motion. A parked position 26, which the windshield wiper 12 assumes only when it is turned off, is located a few degrees after the upper turning position 32. In the parked position 26, the windshield wiper 12 is in a virtually perpendicular position and is placed parallel to a lateral boundary of the windshield 16, the boundary being a so-called A-column 40, below a cover trim 34. So that the least possible space will be occupied below the cover trim 34, the wiper arm 36 is expediently embodied as a leaf spring wiper arm, and the wiper blade 38 is expediently embodied as a flat-bar wiper blade, with a wiper strip 50. For installing or changing the wiper blade 38, the reversing motor can move to a service position 30, which is expediently located in the middle between the upper turning position 32 and the lower turning position 28, and in which repair work can easily be performed.

To close off the opening 60 completely, the wiper blade 38, in one embodiment of the invention, has a seal 52 (Figs. 3 and 4), which is expediently of rubber, on the side remote from the windshield 16. The variant of Fig. 3 shows a cover trim 48 which is at least partly embodied as a plastic trim and secured to the column 46, for instance being glued or clipped to it. To reduce the air resistance, in the region of the opening 60 the cover trim 48 has a rounded contour, which is virtually flush with the seal 52.

A further embodiment of the invention in Fig. 4 has a seal 54, embodied as a spoiler. The spoiler 54 increases the contact pressure of the wiper blade 38 in the wiping motion during travel. Furthermore, it forms an aerodynamically favorable join with the cover trim 34.

For reasons of appearance, in all the embodiments the windshield 16 has a black coloring 44 in the region of the cover trim 34 or 48 toward the passenger compartment. The black coloring covers the windshield wiper 12 when it is in the parked position, so that it is not visible from the interior of the vehicle.

List of Reference Numerals

	10	Wiper system
	12	Windshield wiper
	14	Windshield wiper
5	16	Windshield
	18	Swept field
	20	Swept field
	22	Boundary line
	24	Boundary line
10	26	Parked position
	28	Lower turning position
	30	Service position
	32	Upper turning position
	34	Cover trim
15	36	Wiper arm
	38	Wiper blade
	40	A-column
	42	Wiper strip
	44	Black coloring
20	46	A-column
	48	Cover trim
	50	Wiper strip
	52	Seal
	54	Spoiler
25	56	Spacing distance
	58	Bearing face
	60	Opening